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19 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS LAUNCHED

280,000 People To Be Served By Projects At Year End

KABUL, January 15, (Bakhtar).—Most of the 19 projected rural development projects scheduled for opening in 1345 (1966-67) have already been launched. By the end of the year (March 1967) there will be 28 rural development projects in the country serving 4689 villages with a population of over 280,000.

Under the rural development projects health and educational services, vocational guidance, and social services are rendered to the people of the areas where the projects are launched.

President of the department of rural development Abdul Samad Bakhtari said in interview with a Bakhtar news agency reporter that the department attaches special importance to training of proficient personnel.

During the last year, he said, a sizable number of the department's staff went abroad on fellowships and scholarships granted to them by international organizations and friendly countries, to further their knowledge.

The national training centre of Galzare is also proving to be very useful. At the centre refresher courses for social workers, technicians, and community leaders are held constantly, he said. There are now 200 youths taking a three years course for welfare work in their own villages.

The three year educational programme is aimed at giving students background in sociology, psychology, rural economy and other subjects which may be of use to the welfare workers in trying to raise the standards of living of their villages.

Training camps are also held for chairmen of the Keley jirghas (community councils). 70 community council leaders from Pakhtia and 75 from Nangarhar and Laghman

Greek Premier Receives Vote Of Confidence

ATHENS, Jan. 15, (DPA).—The Greek parliament yesterday in 271 against 61 votes expressed its confidence in the caretaker government of Ioannis Paraskevopoulos.

The Centre Union and the Conservative ERE party voted for the government of non-parliamentary personalities formed last December 22, while the deputies of the Liberal Democratic centre, the extreme leftwing EDA party and the Progressive Party opposed it.

Twenty-four MPs were absent during the voting before which Paraskevopoulos had reiterated his intention of holding clean and incontestable general elections by the end of May.

The house was adjourned till January 31 after a debate on the governments policy statement, in which former Foreign Minister Ioannis Tzoumas said the previous government of Stephanos Stephanopoulos had upheld Greece's stand for Enosis (union with Greece for Cyprus) during the Greek-Turkish dialogue last year.

Greece had made no concessions whatsoever during the contacts with Ankara, and had made it clear that it would consider no other basis for the political future of the Mediterranean island.

Earth Sliding On Liquid Core

MOSCOW, Jan. 15, (DPA).—The solid outer shell of the earth is sliding on the liquid core of the planet, making a full revolution about every thousand years, according to Soviet scientists quoted by Tass news agency.

This hypothesis was put forward to explain Soviet findings that the earth's magnetic field is moving in a westerly direction at constant speed of about two-tenths of a degree per year, the agency said.

Research into this phenomenon of earth magnetism was carried out under Dr. Galina Petrova, a physicist and mathematician, who with other researchers compared British, French, Italian and Japanese measurements over the past thousand years of the magnetic field. The magnetisation of baked clay used in ancient architectural monuments in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Ukraine and Poland were also studied, showing that the magnetic field has slowly been moving westward at least for the past thousand years, Tass said.

GAS TALKS IN SECOND ROUND

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—The second round of talks for fixing the price of gas began Saturday between delegates of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union at the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Large quantities of natural gas available in northern Afghanistan are to be exported to the USSR.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Osipov, who leads the Soviet delegation, arrived here to continue talks. The first stage of talks dealt with the technical problems in exporting the gas at which appropriate decisions were made.

Engineer Abdul Qudoos Majid, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries is leading the Afghan delegation. Members of the Afghan delegation are Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, Deputy Minister of Commerce; Mohammad Ullah Kazimi, chief of the accounts department in the Finance Ministry; Mohammad Khan, chief of the financial affairs department in the Ministry of Planning.

ORBITER FINDS FIVE MOON LANDING SITES

WASHINGTON, January 15, (DPA).—The American Lunar Orbiter II has found five locations on the moon suitable as landing sites for astronauts, U.S. scientists disclosed Friday.

The sites along the lunar equatorial belt were photographed by Orbiter last November with a powerful telephoto lens as it swung repeatedly within 40 km. of the lunar surface in making the first-ever closeup survey of the moon.

The sites, in the Sinus Medii near the middle of the moon, in the Sea of Tranquility and in an area southwest of the crater Copernicus,

are judged level and sturdy enough to support a 12-ton Apollo lunar landing craft.

However, selection of an actual landing site must await surveys of other sites by three more Lunar Orbiters and a second lunar-landing Surveyor spacecraft.

Scientists disclosed that the orbiter pictures—412 in all covering 36,400 sq. km.—demonstrate that the moon's surface is constantly changing under pressures from volcanic action and earthquake activity in the moon's interior.

Ample evidence of geologic settling and shifting—"mass movement," the scientists called it—are contained in 34 spectacular Orbiter pictures released Friday by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The new photographs show large-scale slumping and breakup of jagged crater rims and mountain tops into smooth rounded lips, formation of terraces and "aprons" at the bottom of cliffs where material was shaken loose by seismic shocks.

Other pictures show lava domes bulging up within craters, and lunar surface overrun by volcanic lava flow looking like glaciers.

The photographs, the scientists said, add up to a new vista of the moon. Before the space age, the notion was that the moon was essentially undisturbed since its formation 4,500 thousand million years ago and that its surface was an unmarred record of the early history of the solar system.

Now, the scientists said, the moon may be considered geologically like the earth, where weathering is slowly wearing down mountains, and turmoil in the interior, with earthquakes and volcanoes, is causing shifts and faults and bringing mountains into being.

One of the new pictures shows the spot where America's Ranger VIII photo-satellite was likely to have crashed on the moon's Sea of Tranquility in 1965. The spot is a small crater 9 ft. (2.7 across) with a bright rim indicating pulverized rock thrown out of the crater by the terrific impact of the Ranger craft.

There was no immediate report of anyone being killed. Several people were treated at the hospital afterwards, including two policemen and a fireman and two women who had suspected heart attacks.

Hundreds were evacuated from a 12-block area as flames fed by bursting gas mains soared 300 to 400 ft. high.

The fire, in the borough of Queens, was one of the biggest in the recent history of New York. When it appeared that no one had died, people talked of it as "the miracle of Queens."

The police were credited with averting a possible disaster by running through the streets, banging on doors and evacuating residents following reports of a gas leak—believed to have started the blaze.

Witnesses compared the scene to the aftermath of an atom bombing. At the height of the fire, one man rushed through the streets screaming: "It's the end of the world, it's the end of the world."

The heat was so intense, despite the below-freezing weather, that firemen set up their hoses on metal stands and retreated to a safe distance.

TOGO QUIET AFTER COUP

TOGO, Jan. 15, (Reuter).—The Togoland army which Friday overthrew President Nicolas Grunetky announced Saturday that all was quiet throughout the country and that the night curfew can now be lifted.

Togo Radio reported that the coup leader, army chief of Staff Colonel Etienne Eyadema had appealed to workers to go about their jobs normally.

Most workers in the capital appeared to have responded to his appeal. Soldiers who had been posted round strategic areas were withdrawn. Colonel Eyadema was expected to name later Saturday a committee to take over as the provisional government of Togo.

US Doesn't Want Missile Race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, (DPA).—The United States will attempt to avert a costly missile race with the Soviet Union before deciding whether to build an Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system, the State Department said Thursday.

Spokesman Robert McCloskey, asked by newsmen whether the United States had made any renewed proposals to the Soviet Union on deploying an ABM system, replied:

"On this subject in general, I would not be able to go beyond the remarks of the (U.S.) President (Lyndon Johnson) in the State-of-the-Union message. He expected to closely consult and seek the advice of the Congress about the possibilities of international agreements bearing directly upon this problem."

Six 'Errant' Chinese Leaders Reported Back In Favour

SIX high officials of the Chinese Communist Party and government as "honest and straightforward" and followers of Mao Tse-tung, a Yugoslav report from Peking said Saturday.

The Peking-based correspondent of the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said five Vice Premiers, Chen Yi, Tan Chen-pen, Li Fu-chung, Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chi, and Hsiao Hua, chief of the political department of the Chinese army, have been rehabilitated by Chiang Chin, wife of Mao.

Until now they were attacked as revisionists, bourgeois and other harmful elements, with demands from Red Guards that they should be "done to death," the report said.

But Mrs. Mao, speaking to the Red Guards Tuesday, said they were "good comrades." She spoke about each of the rehabilitated leaders individually and said they committed "in the past and even now mistakes," that she could not understand all their attitudes, but, in spite of it, she finally has been convinced they follow the line of Mao Tse-tung and Marshal Lin Biao.

She demanded that these leaders should not be disturbed and disclosed some Red Guards wanted to pull out Li Fu-chung from a hospital where he was being treated.

Mrs. Mao, who seemed to have under control rehabilitation matters, told the Red Guards also that Hsieh Fu-chi, Minister of Public Security, after he was criticised in good time by Premier Chou En-lai, "improved," and he should not be attacked.

The Yugoslav report noted that in her rehabilitation speech, Mrs. Mao listed five marshals who support her husband's line. With Marshal Lin Biao, it makes six marshals out of the nine existing who support Mao, the report said.

It said among those Mrs. Mao did not mention were Peng Te-huai, during a week-old drive to wipe out the guerrilla forest stronghold northwest of Saigon, known as the "iron triangle."

Troops, backed by constant air strikes, armour and scores of bulldozers are systematically burning and levelling the densely wooded jungle area 30 miles from Saigon.

Villages and all buildings that could give shelter to the Viet Cong are being razed and their inhabitants transferred to resettlement areas under the control of the South Vietnam government.

So far some 5,000 peasants dragging their personal belongings and driving their livestock have streamed out of the battle zone to safety.

U.S. and South Vietnamese Marines probing deep into another suspected guerrilla stronghold in the Mekong delta have reported killing 20 Viet Cong during the last eight days in "Operation Deckhouse V."

Casualties among American and government troops in the two operations are officially described as light.

Early Friday Viet Cong suicide squads carrying explosives rushed a U.S. Marine position in northern Quang Tin province under cover of a mortar barrage.

A spokesman said they were hurled back with heavy losses—17 out of an estimated platoon while Marine casualties were light despite the 20 heavy mortar shells that landed inside the U.S. perimeter.

The assault was the latest in a series of Viet Cong suicide attacks described by high military officials here as the most significant tactic developed by the guerrillas during the past year.

Last weekend, suicide squads stormed a U.S. airfield near Pleiku, 240 miles (385 km) north of here, hurling explosive charges into helicopters and spotter planes.

Kiesinger, De Gaulle Agree To Consult On East Bloc Policy

PARIS, January 15, (DPA).—West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt flew home Saturday afternoon from a two-day visit to Paris devoted to political talks with President Charles de Gaulle and the French government.

Following his third tete-a-tete with President de Gaulle, earlier Saturday the West German Chancellor said he was "very satisfied" with the course and the result of the consultations.

There was an "absolute revival of the Franco-German treaty," he told reporters.

Kiesinger added that there were still differences of opinion on some points but agreement had been reached on many issues.

The final conversation between Kiesinger and de Gaulle was attended by the two countries' Foreign Ministers, Brandt and Maurice Couve de Murville, as well as by French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou.

The two-day visit was formally wound up in a luncheon given by Chancellor Kiesinger and his Foreign Minister to French Prime Minister Pompidou and Foreign Minister Couve de Murville.

AP adds Kiesinger also told newsmen that closer Franco-German relations will help solve the German problem. It was presumed he meant reunification.

The most important result of the two-day conference was the agreement between the two countries on close consultation and cooperation in their policy towards the East, the Bonn chief government spokesman Karl-Guenter von Hase told the press.

The French government had assured the West German side of its

"interpretative assistance" in the East bloc countries and readiness to explain the West German position in the non-aligned countries, von Hase said.

Chancellor Kiesinger had told President de Gaulle that the West German government too agreed to cooperate with the East and a general relaxation of tension.

The Chancellor had voiced the hope that Franco-West German cooperation would also be important and useful for Germany's reunification.

Both governments had adopted a positive attitude vis-a-vis the Italian government's suggestion of a summit conference of the six European Common Market member countries.

As for Britain's possible admission to the European Economic Community (EEC) both governments had expressed the view that the EEC member countries should first hear Britain's position from Prime Minister Harold Wilson during his forthcoming European tour.

Medical School Impresses Chief Of Peace Corps

KABUL, Jan. 15—One of the most impressive Peace Corps programmes is in the field of medicine in Afghanistan, Jack Vaughn, director of the American Peace Corps, told a press conference this morning.

Six volunteer doctors are working at the Nangarhar University medical school in Jalalabad which Vaughn visited Thursday on the first day of his four-day stay in Afghanistan observing the Peace Corps here.

He met Dean Baha during his visit to Jalalabad. Yesterday he met with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

After talking to many of the 171 volunteers in the country, Vaughn said he had found the programme here to be one of the best in the world. Volunteers are treated very hospitably here, he noted.

The Peace Corps' policy is to co-operate to the fullest degree possible with the government of the country in which it is working. The number of volunteers and their type of work they do depends on the host government, he stressed.

Altogether 15,000 Volunteers are working in 53 nations in Africa, Asia, and South America. They work 350 different job categories but about half are involved in teaching.

Vaughn expects the Peace Corps to continue growing. There are more applicants than ever but only one in five gets through the selection process.

Commenting on the reverse Peace Corps programme which would send Volunteers to the U.S., he said that it was being tried on a pilot basis. This year 200 such volunteers will come to the U.S., most as teachers.

Vaughn left this afternoon for Nepal to visit Volunteers working there. His trip also included a stop in Iran before coming to Kabul.

Syria Says Israel Plans Aggression

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, (AP).—UN Secretary-General U Thant drew a rejoinder from Syrian Ambassador George Tomeh Tuesday when he told a news conference that recent exchanges of fire between Israel and Syria were "more seasonal than anything else."

Tomeh, after a 45-minute talk with Thant, said he told the Secretary-General the incidents in the demilitarised zone between the two countries were "more than seasonal."

He told a reporter than UN Under-Secretary Ralph J. Bunche was going to have Thant's press officer issue a "correction."

The Syrian Ambassador sent the Security Council a letter accusing Israel of creating the incidents as a step toward aggression against Syria and liquidation of the demilitarised zone.

He told the reporter he had handed the letter to the Council President for January, and discussed it with him before seeing Thant. He said he did not ask for a Council meeting and one reason was that the Council handled the question on the basis of political rather than legal considerations. Last summer the Council declined to condemn Israel for an air raid on Syria.

Viet Cong Overrun Village In Night Attack

SAIGON, Jan. 15, (Reuter).—Two battalions of Viet Cong overran a central Vietnamese village under cover of darkness yesterday, overwhelming the heavily outnumbered defenders in an early morning battle, a government military spokesman reported here.

All contact with the village, 325 miles (520 km) northeast of Saigon, has been lost and the spokesman could not say whether the Viet Cong were still in control.

There was no word of casualties among the guerrillas or the militia platoon defending the village.

Elsewhere in South Vietnam, little ground fighting was reported as American and government troops pressed forward on two major operations.

In one of these, "Operation Cedar Falls," the Americans and South Vietnamese yesterday claimed to have killed 286 Viet Cong

during a week-old drive to wipe out the guerrilla forest stronghold northwest of Saigon, known as the "iron triangle."



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Food For Thought

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasion, hurry never; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common; this is to be my symphony.

—William Ellery Channing

THE FRG OVERTURE

The Federal Republic of Germany's Chancellor's parley with the French President has to be studied not only in the light of the neglected Franco-German treaty but also in terms of a gesture of the grand coalition leaders to improve FRG relations with East European countries. The historic treaty which was signed during Dr. Adenauer's last days in office as Chancellor was practically shelved by his successor Dr. Erhard. The present FRG leaders are determined to revive that treaty, hoping that, among other things, the step will contribute something towards German reunification as well as provide a bridge for the Federal German Republic to East Europe.

When the big coalition was formed in the Federal Republic in late 1966 the new government announced its intention of improving FRG relations with East European countries, while maintaining its ties with the West. To further this end, in addition to visiting France, Kiesinger and Brandt have decided to send, later this month, Rolf Lahr, Secretary of State in the Foreign Ministry, to Budapest. He will discuss with Foreign Minister Janos Peter and other members of the Hungarian government the possibilities of establishing diplomatic relations. Similarly preparations are underway in Bonn for a conference with the Rumanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu with a view to establishing diplomatic ties between the two

countries. FRG-Czechoslovak talks for the same purpose are also in the offing.

The establishment of diplomatic ties with these countries is not an easy job for the FRG leaders. It requires a great deal of backstage diplomatic activity, because the East European countries have already established relations with East Germany and, according to press reports, the East German authorities are already active in dissuading them from establishing ties with the Federal Republic. To counteract this, Kiesinger and Brandt need French assistance. France has economic and political ties with most East European countries and General de Gaulle is determined to further expand them. It is hard to tell how far the Federal German leaders have succeeded in getting sound promises from the French leader, but, judging by the comments Kiesinger has made to newsmen following his talks, he has not returned quite empty handed.

The new FRG leaders will also have to make fresh approaches towards the restoration of relations with certain Arab countries. These ties were severed during Erhard's chancellorship over the sale of arms to Israel and the visit paid to the United Arab Republic by the East German leader Walter Ulbricht and the consequent application of the Hallstein Doctrine. Time alone will tell how far the grand coalition will succeed in achieving these aims.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an interesting letter to the editor signed Ghulam Sakhi Sujadi, an official of the Pule Khumri textile mill complaining that in one of its earlier issues the paper had published a letter in his name alleging that the company was insisting on illegal working hours and was not giving the workers overtime pay. Sujadi denies that he ever wrote the letter.

It may have been a practical joke, and a very tasteless one at that, or else someone was trying to spoil his service record with the company. The man who wrote the letter should have the courage to make his identity known if what he claims is true and if textiles workers are really made to work longer hours without getting overtime. Sujadi asked the paper's editor to find out the identity of the coward who had written the mischievous letter.

An editorial note following Sujadi's letter said that the original letter had arrived the editorial offices by mail and hoped that this will console Sujadi.

The paper devoted an editorial to drycleaners. It said many drycleaning shops have been opened in Kabul in recent years. But the quality of their service is not worth the money they charge, said the paper.

On the surface these shops appear to be well organised. Patrons are received with a smile and offered a bill of receipt for the garments and requested to call again in three days' time. Sure enough, the clothes are ready in three days' time, but without any change in their condition except for the added smell of petrol, which is likely to last weeks. Some of the buttons may have been lost, for which the shop owner apologises, of course. No one will ever think of giving his suits to the drycleaners again after the first experiment. Yet this is an essential service that must be available in a rapidly developing city.

The editor apologised for devoting an editorial to what might be considered a trivial problem but said this is one of the day-to-day problems of a large number of people who wear suits either of necessity or force of habit. In any case the authorities must take effective steps in enforcing regulations upon the drycleaners to make them give better service to the people.

The paper carried the translation of an article from Indian sources portraying the South Rhodesian rebel Prime Minister, Ian Smith. The translation of an article from

the United States magazine Newsweek, on Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy's dispute with William Manchester, the man who wrote the controversial book "The Death of a President", to which the Kennedy family have objected, also appeared in yesterday's Anis.

WORLD PRESS

Harrison E. Salisbury of the The New York Times said Wednesday he was able to do his job "remarkably well" in North Vietnam because he could write "quite freely" and the authorities let his dispatches go through uncensored.

Salisbury said restrictions placed on him during his two-week stay in Hanoi were "mild, considering the fact that this is a country engaged in a very tough war."

"I walked around the city of Hanoi on my own, and I went off to various foreign embassies and called on them on my own," Salisbury said in an interview taped for Radio Hong Kong.

"I did a little shopping myself. Nothing very sensational, but as far as I was able to observe, there was no special surveillance put on me in my wandering around the city itself."

Asked why he did not refer to restrictions until the later part of his series of articles, Salisbury said he did not think such details were particularly interesting.

"After all, I was an enemy behind the lines," he said, referring to restrictions under which he could not go outside the city, make a visit to some village or town, "without requesting permission and then having the Foreign Office take me along with an interpreter and a guide or some officials."

The U.S. technical journal Sciences said the United States is producing stock-piles of chemical and biological weapons that "provide a far-ranging offensive capability."

This is one result of a research and development programme on

which the military services are spending about \$150 million yearly, said an article in the official weekly of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Look magazine is taking legal action against the FRG publication Stern for alleged breach of agreement in connection with the serialisation of William Manchester's controversial book, The Death of a President.

A spokesman for the U.S. magazine said that Stern, which bought the serialisation rights from the American magazine, published the first instalment before the agreed date. It also broke the agreement by publishing material which Look itself had deleted from its own serialisation, in deference to the wishes of Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy.

A 27-year-old Greek Cypriot journalist was arrested Thursday following an incident earlier when a member of the Soviet embassy staff at Nicosia was attacked and chased by anti-communist demonstrators.

The news that the journalist had been charged with disturbing the peace and with insulting behaviour to a Russian embassy employee followed a Soviet oral protest.

China is placing considerable emphasis upon large-scale production of weapons, particularly medium-range missiles, to deliver the atomic warheads it is developing, the U.S. Congress was informed Thursday by the Central Intelligence Agency, The New York Times reported.

Toure's Guinea: Temporarily Out Of Order

Conarky, Guinea—When he ventures forth on state occasions, President Sekou Toure rides in a Lincoln Continental and is always preceded by motorcycle outriders in uniform styled after those of the Los Angeles police.

But formal outings are infrequent these days and when Toure is seen outside the whitewashed residence of former colonial governors that he occupies, it is usually in a black Citroen sedan that he drives himself.

Toure-watching is a favourite pastime of diplomats in this humid seaport capital. When the president goes out driving alone, it is interpreted as his way of dramatising that he is one African head of state who is unafraid of a coup d'etat and is still in touch with his people.

For all of Toure's selfassurance, few diplomats here—including some Communist diplomats with the most at stake in Guineathey have slipped illegally across would put money on his chances the border in search of a better

of political survival. However, they note that he has survived plots in the past, always attributing them to "outside" forces.

Yet, after eight years of independence from France and more than \$250-million in aid from East and West, Guinea's socialist economy has all but ground to a halt.

A sign in the elevator of the oneproud Hotel de France reads: "Temporarily out of order." It has been hanging there for more than four years. The average Guinean is producing less today than in 1954, a decline unmatched by any other country in Africa.

The United States, which has contributed more than \$80-million in aid, is paring its projects and maintaining only a skeleton staff here, though Americans voice hope that relations will improve. Privately, even the Soviets, who are the biggest donors of aid to Guinea, have indicated that they have slipped illegally across the border in search of a better

livelihood in Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

Exile organisations have sprung up in Dakar and Abidjan, all dedicated to President Toure's overthrow. There is no overt sign of opposition here, but diplomats are closely observing the army, whose leadership had a private confrontation with Toure recently.

The main grievance was that he had turned over nearly all state security functions to his Cuban-trained People's Militia, which now outnumbered the 3,000-man regular armed forces.

The president, it is believed has temporarily succeeded in mollifying the officers, but observers note that the last prominent West African leader to be ousted by his army—Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana—also tried to set up his own militia, and that for the Ghanaian Army this proved to be the last straw.

(NEW YORK TIMES)

Luna-13 Investigates The Moon's Surface

The carrier rocket launched on Dec. 21, 1966, placed the Luna-13 and the rocket block on an intermediate artificial earth satellite orbit. Strictly in accordance with the pre-set time the rocket block communicated to the station the speed needed for a flight along a trajectory to the Moon.

According to data compiled by the coordination-computer centre the correction of the station's movement was carried out on Dec. 22 as a result of which the station's new flight trajectory practically passed through the point of landing on the Moon.

Two hours before the landing on the Moon preparations for the station's braking started. The station was orientated in space, stabilised and at 20:59 the retrorockets were switched on; at 21:01 Moscow time on Dec. 24, 1966, the Luna-13 made a soft landing in the area of the Ocean of Storms.

Approximately 4 minutes after landing, following a command from the station's time-programming device, Luna-13 was put in a working position, and the first radio communication session with the station began. Telemetering data showed that all the station's systems were functioning normally, and that the temperature and pressure in it were within the set limits.

Luna-13 made a soft landing in an area about 400 km from the place of landing of Luna-9. It is important to mention the morphological differences between the landing areas of the two stations. Whereas Luna-9 landed in the immediate vicinity of the eastern rim of the continental shield spreading all over the reverse

side of the Moon, the landing area of Luna-13 is in a vast plain of "marine" nature.

The closest lunar formations to the place of landing are the craters Seleucus (with the diameter of 43 km), and Sciaparelli (with the diameter of 24 km). No formations of more than 3.5 km in size can be observed around the place of landing on an area with a radius of about 100 km. Besides, it should be emphasised that there are also no big formations rising over the surrounding terrain.

The most interesting feature of the landing area, known from terrestrial observations, is the abundance of the so-called crevices (depressions of substantial length sometimes reaching scores of kilometres). These crevices are in clusters stretching from south west to north east. The large number of light spots seen in the area indicate to the presence of local accumulations of various kinds of depressions.

A preliminary analysis of the images from Luna-13 received shows that the structure of the ground in the place of landing of Luna-13 is in many ways similar to the structure of the ground in the landing areas of Luna-9 and Surveyor-1, which latter made a soft landing in summer this year in the area of the Flamsteed crater. A closer inspection of the lunar surface shows that it is strongly dug-up, with some grains several millimetres in size. The absence of a dust layer on the Moon has once again been confirmed.

Observed in the vicinity of the station are several crater type formations as well as a large number of rocks several cm and more in size. The study of the position of the formations offers confirmation of the conclusion that the rocks fell on the surface with low speed. They could have appeared as a result of volcanic eruption or the formation of an initial crater made by a meteorite blow.

Besides, the trajectory of their fall was fairly steep, for otherwise (with a gently sloping trajectory) there would remain on the surface some traces pointing in the direction of the source of the ejection of the rocks. Consequently, the mineralogical composition of the rocks is similar to that of the lunar ground.

These rocks are definitely not meteorites: the speed of the collision of meteorites with the lunar surface cannot be less than 2.4 km per second, and this inevitably leads to an explosion and formation of crater-like depressions in the surface.

Another interesting feature, besides the measurements of the mechanical properties of lunar matter, are the data on its density (Volume weight). It is generally known that the average volume weight of lunar matter (for the Moon on the whole) as determined by the data of astronomical observations, is lower than the average volume weight of earth matter (3.34 grammes per cu cm as against 5.51 grammes per cu cm for the Earth). The density of the outer layer of the Moon up till now was investigated also only by astronomical methods: the first direct measurements of the volume weight of the outer

(Contd. on page 4)

No Love Lost Between Wilson And Labour

Harold Wilson said privately the other day that if there were a general election now Labour would be returned with about the same majority as it now has in the House of Commons. He did not bat an eyelid as he said this. His estimate sounded just like his cheek—a quality which the House savours in a Prime Minister.

Wilson may not have been so far out in his boast: the Government still stands, and Labour might be re-elected to office now, with a smaller majority, for anything the Conservatives have done to prove themselves more popular.

There have been, and will still be, awkward corners in the Parliamentary Labour party for the Government to turn. It is within their own party that Ministers face their sharpest dangers; but, either by skilful management, or the direct intervention of Providence, the Government has so far got by with astonishingly little injury.

The danger to the Government from Labour members in the House of Commons has been based on foreign affairs—the United States bombing of North Vietnam, Rhodesia, defence costs, the new approach to the EEC, and the degree of responsibility of foreign financiers for the economic freeze at home.

One of the most striking aspects of Parliament since the March general elections has been the extent to which such overseas issues as these have almost totally obscured Government actions that might otherwise have been supposed to commend Ministers to Labour's rank and file: the introduction of the Bill to rationalise iron and steel, the substitution of rate support grants for general grants, and progress towards a comprehensive system of education—too slow for the reformers, but too fast for the Tories.

Vietnam remains a Labour threat to the Government. George Brown,

the Foreign Secretary, was more forthright in his support of the U.S. when answering Labour critics in the House the other week than Wilson had been; and when Cardinal Spellman, just after Christmas, described U.S. servicemen in Vietnam as "soldiers of Jesus Christ" he flung a thurible or two into whatever works of conciliation exist.

But Rhodesia, a direct British responsibility, had been even more threatening to the government. If Ian Smith had accepted the Tiger terms for a settlement, there would have been a serious revolt of Labour members, supported by most of the Liberals, in the House of Commons. (The Conservatives, presumably, would have accepted the settlement, or not have voted against it.)

Nobody yet knows what Wilson and Brown will find, as terms of Britain's entry into the EEC, during their visits to EEC leaders in the next few weeks. If, however, terms were accepted by the government that raised the cost of living and unemployment for perhaps a year before any industrial benefits were felt at home, persistent Labour critics of the EEC could trouble the government. On this issue, Conservatives and Liberals would support Britain's entry and seek to benefit from Labour's discords.

Defence costs are seen by Labour critics mainly in terms of foreign policy: the critics do not want Britain to abet U.S. policy in the Far East, and therefore demand that British troops should be brought home. The critics cannot bear to see Western Germany "getting away with it" by not meeting the foreign exchange cost of British troops in their country, and therefore the critics demand that BAOR should be cut or withdrawn. Conservatives do not support reductions or withdrawals quite on these grounds.

Radicals in the Labour Party cannot bear the idea that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, James

Callaghan, may be limiting the money available for social advance and industrial expansion at the orders of foreign bankers. The Conservatives do not regard the standards of overseas financiers as unreasonable.

On these five controversial issues, Wilson has been saved from political turmoil by two facts: (a) his Labour critics have not forced a showdown with the government; and (b) the Conservatives have not separated the bulk of Labour members from support of the government.

The period of economic austerity has thrown up snags, such as the resignation of Frank Cousins from the government and Parliament, and public doubts about the ability of those who are sacked from one type of job to find other work that is truly more likely to stimulate exports.

Nor is it yet certain that the degree of freedom in the old wage bargaining system will be replaced by a more rational and acceptable system. But it is not clear, either, that Edward Heath's "Great Divide"—between State management and private enterprise—means much in a period when the concentration of private capital seems to be accelerating through industrial amalgamations.

In spite of these economic stresses, the government may fairly claim not only that it has applied policies that are extremely distasteful to the Labour movement but also that it has had a greater measure of support from the public during the freeze than anyone would have dared to predict.

Yet the government can never feel secure in the hearts of Labour voters until it is able to propose a great social advance—particularly in housing—financed out of bounding national prosperity.

(GUARDIAN)

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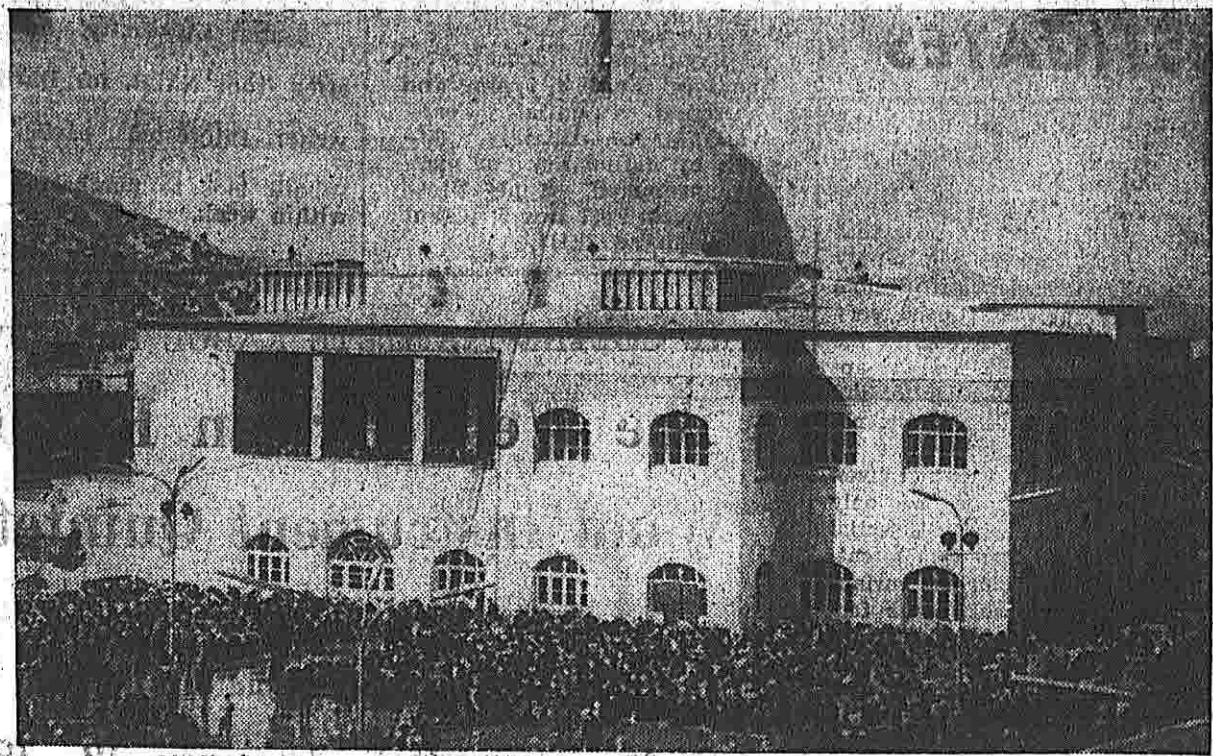
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Over 20,000 Kabul citizens said Eid prayers Wednesday morning at the Pule Kheshti Mosque, which has just been renovated.

Important Year For Theatre In America

In 1966 the American theatre saw important developments in all its spheres; continued growth throughout the nation of regional and amateur dramatic organisations, deeper concern in the academic world for better drama instruction, and new achievements in creative drama.

In New York, the heart of commercial theatre, important events took place.

To begin with, the New York stage was dominated by foreign drama. A series of plays which in any ordinary year might have been considered special were eclipsed by a single work, the macabre, play-within-a-play-within-a-play, "The Persecution and Assassination of Marat as Performed by the Inmates of the Asylum of Charenton Under the Direction of the Marquis de Sade."

The Peter Weiss play—which to the everlasting gratitude of typesetters soon became known as "Marat/Sade"—sent out a shock wave whose reverberations continue to be felt. No dramatic work in recent history has generated so much comment, written and spoken. The controversy raged for many months, centring not as one would expect—on what the play was all about (for that was taken care of by its prodigious title), but usually on the explosive, staging by Britain's Peter Brook, who refused to compromise with the horrors of the play's theme. The play was performed with equally dedicated fervour, by Stratford's Royal Shakespeare Company. The play capped its success by winning the New York Drama Critics Circle Award as the year's best play.

A second play by Weiss, "The Investigation," opened in October, and while the initial reaction was not favourable, the play later generated a series of letters to New York newspapers complaining that the critics had missed the message.

Among other successfully produced plays from Europe was the Irish comedy, "Philadelphia, Here I Come," by Brian Friel. This story of a young man about to embark for America with the notion that the city of Philadelphia represents his personal Utopia, was liked by audiences and praised by most of the critics. One of the reviewers felt it comparable to the best work of another Irish dramatist, Sean O'Casey.

"Serjeant Musgrave's Dance," by Britain's John Arden had the unique distinction of being performed by two different companies almost simultaneously, in New York and at the Arena Stage in Washington. The play, which has enjoyed a huge success in England, received mixed reviews in America.

The year's outstanding failure—for every theatre season seemingly must have a few spectacular failures along with successes—was Edward Albee's play "Malcolm," adapted from the novel by James Purdy. As Albee has enjoyed a series of resounding successes—and emerged as one of America's "big" playwrights—much was expected of the new work. Unfortunately, it found favour with neither public nor critics. It closed after seven performances. One drama reviewer thought it a "foolish enterprise." Albee, on the other hand, seemed little chagrined and in fact promised that there would be "other plays."

True to his word, he produced another in time for the opening in

October of the new season. The play, "A Delicate Balance," was much better received; one critic thought it Albee's best work to date. In any case, what Albee's reputation lost earlier in the year was restored by his impressive comeback.

Two of his colleagues, of equal stature, also realised notable failures. Tennessee Williams and William Inge, being less productive than Albee, must await a future season to reaffirm their considerable talents. Williams' "A Slapstick Comedy," made up of two one-act plays, closed after only a few performances, with Inge's "Where's Daddy?" similarly going down.

Of the many musical plays introduced in 1966, one, an unheard-of adaptation of the Don Quixote story, entitled "Man From La Mancha," was praised more than others. It stars an actor best known for his dramatic roles rather than his singing ability, Richard Kiley. The musical was named the year's best by the Drama Critics Circle.

Turning to the off-Broadway theatre—so-called because performances are mounted at minimum cost in the smaller houses on Broadway's periphery—the year found no slowdown in the number of experimental productions being undertaken by this segment of America's dramatic society.

Curiously enough, however, the more successful productions off-Broadway in 1966 were those eschewing the accustomed experimental forms. For example, the year's off-Broadway champion was a reasonably orthodox dramatic work, "Hogan's Goat," by William Alfred, an English professor at Harvard University.

This leaning to the more conventional in what heretofore has been an experimental theatre was seen again with the production of three one-act plays by Thornton Wilder: the praise was unanimous. It is perhaps unfair to characterise Wilder as a "conventional" playwright, for at the time he wrote these plays, as one critic reminded her readers, Wilder was indeed conducting experiments. The New Yorker magazine's drama reviewer, Edith Oliver, pointed out that the plays—"The Long Christmas Dinner," "The Queen of France," and "The Happy Journey to Trenton and Camden"—were "experimental in content and design and still seem to be after 35 years."

Still, in terms of today's experimental drama, Wilder's plays are so full of deep humanity that they seem positively restful to today's audiences, which frequently go to the theatre filled with apprehension.

In 1966, America's regional theatre continued to enlarge its scope—a trend that began after World War II and which has continued unabated. For example, one of the year's significant events was the inaugural season of the Ypsilanti (Michigan) Greek Theatre, which offered initial productions of Aeschylus' "Oresteia," starring Judith Anderson, and Aristophanes' "The Birds," which featured one of the nation's legendary comics, Bert Lahr.

In Minneapolis, the Minnesota Theatre Company, under the tutelage of its managing director, the famed British director Sir Tyrone Guthrie, successfully completed its fourth season with highly acclaimed

productions of Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," Shakespeare's "As You Like It," and Strindberg's "Dance of Death."

A third event of significance—indicative of the vital role regional groups are playing today—was the Buffalo (N.Y.) Arena Studio's decision to hire a permanent professional resident company of 15 members for its 1966-67 season. This company, like so many other local groups, had its beginning as an essentially amateur dramatic enterprise.

Carving, Coins, Etymology Give Clues To Bamian Dynasty

This is a translation of an article by Professor Abdul Hai Habibi which appeared in the May-July edition of Adab, published by the College of Letters, Kabul University.

The Sheran dynasty, which ruled over Bamian, is believed to have originated from the Kosbani Haftali family. The family's religion was Buddhism until after the Arab conquests, when it embraced Islam.

The word *Sher* in the name means lion. Western writers who have mentioned this ruling family in their writings also recall the word with the same meaning. Al Yakoubi, an Arab writer, says that Bamian was ruled by a husbandman named Asad, which in Dari means *Sher*.

According to recent research in languages and linguistics, the words *sher*, *shar*, *padshah*, and *shehar* are all of the same root. These words sprang from the Aryan word *kesh-taria*, which means king or ruler. *Shehar* and *Sher* are nouns derived from *kheshti* or *kheshtarya*, words which in the Avesta, the sacred book of Zoroaster, meant king, ruler and nation.

First Mention

The first mention of a ruler in Bamian is in the geography of Mousi Khorani, who died in 478 A.D. The printing of this book (in Armenian) dates back to 579 A.D. In this volume a ruler by the name of Bamiekan is noted. This same name is also mentioned by historians of the area of the early Islamic period.

Abu Bakran bin Mohammad bin Jafar Narshaki, (903-969 A.D.), chronicler of Bukhara, north of Bamian, wrote that the city of Bukhara was founded by a prince called Sher Keshwar bin Kerajorien Yabghoo. The words *sher* and *Keshwar* are from the linguistic roots already mentioned. And from this time onwards the ruling family of Seistan also used the word *sher* in their titles.

In 630 A.D., when Hsuen Tsang reached Bamian, he found that the customs, culture and way of life of these people were similar to those of the people of Takharistan. The people of Bamian believed in the smaller Buddhist creed, and their

FRENCH LITERARY PRIZE WINNERS : 1966

At the end of every year in Paris the award of the literary prizes sees about 20 publishers, 250 novelists and 1,000 critics, chroniclers and literary folk coming to grips. For several weeks the Battle of the Prizes gives rise to a deal of talk around the Boulevard Saint-Germain, where the main publishing firms are established. The most coveted of all is definitely the Goncourt Prize. For the publisher it represents a sure sale of 150,000 copies; for the laureate, apart from the fame that goes with it, it guarantees a copyright that has been estimated at 250,000 francs on an average. For everyone else it confirms or invalidates whatever they had thought of a novel which, prizewinner or no, should reckon as the best of the year.

In actual fact the 10 members of the Academie Goncourt seem to follow certain rules when they award their prize. A novel that is too short or difficult of access or likely to bewilder the general public is not likely to be their winner. Novelists who wish to become "serious" candidates on the list are quite aware that they must avoid any audacity in style or subject matter; but they are also aware of the fact that there is no guaranteed recipe for winning the prize.

Was Edmonde Charles-Roux, who has just been awarded the 1966 Goncourt for her book *Oublier Palermes* a "serious" runner? One is tempted to reply in the negative because *Oublier Palermes* is her first novel and although she had for long been editor of a well known woman's magazine and had written a biography of Don Juan of Austria, Edmonde Charles-Roux is not an experienced writer. Moreover

the first ballot only brought her two votes and no one imagined she would outstrip her rivals at the second.

Yet her novel will be considered an "excellent" Goncourt winner. The subject was a good one to choose: a comparison between Sicilian circles in Sicily and New York and the most typically American society cannot fail to interest anyone who thinks that the present generation will have to make a choice between two ways of life, between respect for tradition and the cult of progress, between two forms of civilisation as found in the Old and the New World.

But one wonders whether it is possible to choose. Many of the characters in Edmonde Charles-Roux's story state the issue as the vicissitudes of their lives bring home facts to us of which we are generally unaware: the fear of those obliged to emigrate, which increases later when they return to their homeland; the sensation of loss that possesses them when the material security they had dreamed of so long becomes a reality; the feeling of living perpetually at variance with a world in which one feels a foreigner.

"Memory is Hell", one of the characters says, and that is perhaps the moral of this book, as though only forgetfulness can free us from our solitude and our unassuaged desires; forgetfulness of what we are, wanted to be and eventually became.

Unlike Edmonde Charles-Roux, Jose Cabanis (born in 1922) whose *Bataille de Toulouse* has been awarded the Renaudot prize, was in the eyes of the critics cut out to be a perfect Goncourt. He has already published nine novels, four

of which were in their time favourites for the Goncourt. But the book Jose Cabanis has published this year has a very special character about it and is remarkably short, 140 pages of text only.

It is about a novelist who attempts to forget a woman he has deeply loved by writing a long historical novel—and he does not succeed. The writer's effort fails in two ways. He cannot heal the wounds of unhappy love and he diverges from the track of the story he had set out to tell.

Yet Cabanis makes us realise that the unsuccessful effort does leave his character a better and a stronger man. When he finds himself alone, face to face with himself, clumsy in his longing for happiness, he discovers a joy he had never known: that of having survived the terrible torment that had set his heart against his memory. *La Bataille de Toulouse* is a fine tale written in pure classical vein and belongs to the class of books one can always read again and profit.

Edmonde Charles-Roux is a born novelist, but after such a brilliant start she may well feel paralysed by her success. She is, however, mature and talented to continue on lines in keeping with the promise of her first novel.

As a writer who has fully mastered his art, Jose Cabanis finds the way ahead open up before him. But it is to be hoped he will not relinquish the one in which he triumphs so magnificently in his latest book.

The Goncourt has revealed new talent, the Renaudot brings official recognition to another—which gives hope to "new" and "old" alike in the race for next year's prizes.

(PAGES DE FRANCE)

ruler was also a strict observer of this sect.

During the grand religious council of *mokasha meha pardash*, held every five years according to Buddhist custom, the ruler of Bamian would give away all the money belonging to himself and his family. Some money from the state treasury was also spent on these observances.

Shaman Hwui Li, a disciple of Hsuen Tsang who wrote his biography, said that the king of Bamian made the traveler a royal guest and treated him with great hospitality.

Archaeological Finds

Hackin writes that in 727 A.D., when the Chinese traveler Hui Tcheao was passing through Se-Yo (Kabul) and Fan-Yen (Bamian), a Huo (Tajik) ruled over Bamian. He had a mighty army made up of infantry and cavalry.

Archaeologists exploring in the valley of Kakrak, near Bamian, found the carved figure of a king which is now preserved in the Kabul Museum. The figure resembles the paintings in the niche of the 35-metre statue of Buddha in Bamian.

The carved figures have a crown and is dressed in royal clothes. Perhaps the carving belonged to one of the *shers*, whose crowns had three crescents and three globes engraved on them.

Hackin has also found a coin in Ghazni with a crown similar to those in the Buddha niche paintings.

In Hackin's opinion the dynasty of Sheran existed during the fifth century A.D. And according to Estakshi the empire ruled over by the Sher of Bamian was half the size of Balkh.

Historical Opinions

Historian Al Yakoubi bin Wazie Mustafa thinks that the Shers ruled Bamian after 913 A.D. It is recorded in the history of Al Yakoubi that in 785 A.D. the Abbassid Caliph Al Mehdi called the ruler of Bamian to a meeting of amirs subject to him and sent a messenger to the court of Sheran.

Abdul Kasem bin Maukal, a historian who died in 968 A.D., wrote that the country of Bamian was named after the Sheran of Bamian, he

and Abu Reyhan Al Beruni, who died in 1061 A.D., included in *Asare Al Baqiya*, a table of dynasties with the name Sher.

Many Dari poets have also praised the Sheran dynasty. A couplet from Minoucheri reads: "Above all kings in the past and future, more elegant are the Sherans, with no schisms."

In the legend of Bahram, Abdul Hai bin Zuhak Gardazal (died 1061 A.D.) mentions Sher Mehe, one of the rulers of Bamian, who gave his daughter to Bahram. According to Shanama, Majma-Al-Tawareikh and Al Kesas, Sher Mehe (meaning powerful and prompt king) was his title and Shengal was his first name.

Sher Mehe's daughter was named Senoz, not Sepanoed as was written in Shanama by Ferdousi, as follows:

To him (Bahram) Shengal gave Sepanoed.

Young maiden with graceful gait, like a smokeless candle.

Mehe and Bareek

Along with the word of praise, *mehe*, (powerful), poets also referred to the rulers of Bamian as *bareek*, meaning small. Probably a powerful ruler like Shengal earned the title Sher Mehe, while weak or incompetent rulers were known as *bareeks*.

For example, Khwaja Nezam al Malik, Prime Minister of the Saljuki dynasty in the legend of Alap-tegen, says: "This Amir of Bamian is the one who has been called Sher Bareek." The words *mehehen* and *kaheen* were derived from these two descriptive titles.

The quotation indicates that at the time of Alap-tegen the rulers of Bamian were called Sher Bareek, a more common title then. About 968 A.D. the ruler of Bamian was defeated by Alap-tegen, in whose name coins were subsequently struck. But there is reason to believe that both Sher Mehe (mehehen) and Sher Bareek (kaheen) were titles for the family of the Sheran of Bamian.

Fifth Century Ruler

Sher Mehe, as he is called by Masoudi and Ghardazi, or Shengal, as is referred to by Ferdousi, ruled

at the same time as Bahram Ghor bin Yazd Gurd, the first king of the Sasanid dynasty (439-460 A.D.) And Sher Bareek was in power at the time the history book *Seyasat-namah* was written, in 958 A.D.

Between these two established dates there is a span of five centuries during which roughly fifteen rulers must have governed Bamian. Many of them are mentioned in Arabic historical works. Al Beruni gives further details in the *Al Balad* of the Sheran family in discussing the ruler who was the contemporary of the Abasi Caliph:

Fazl Defeats Hasan

"The city of Bamian, situated in the mountains, was ruled by Asad (Sher in Dari). He was converted by Muzahim bin Bastam to Islam in the reign of Mansur, an Abasi Caliph, and gave his daughter's hand in marriage to Muzahim's son, Mohammad bin Muzahim."

"When Fazl bin Yahya (Barmaki) reached Khorasan he came face to face with Hasan, the son of Sher Bamian in Ghorwand (Ghorband, near the Shehar Pass), defeated him and made him the ruler of Bamian, giving him the title of his father."

"Fazl bin Yahya became the governor of Khorasan during the reign of Rashid. He sent Ibrahim bin Jabrael with a large army and a number of rulers and people from Takharistan toward Kabul. Hasan, Sher of Bamian, also accompanied this army."

10th Century Disappearance

This manuscript, in Al Baldah, also makes it evident that the Sher of Bamian embraced Islam during the fifth century and that his son Hasan ruled after him.

The rule of the Sheran dynasty apparently came to an end in the tenth century with the invasion of Bamian by the forefathers of Subuk-tageen. The names of the Shers are not mentioned after that time. Ebni Hankal in 987 A.D. relates the Shers to Bamian, but says nothing of their still existing.

Shakespearian Ambitions

LONDON, Jan. 15, (AP).—The Royal Shakespeare Company has announced an ambitious 1967 programme that will cost 800,000 pounds (\$2,224,000,000). It is the company's biggest on record.

Peter Hall, the company's director, told a news conference the programme would cost \$700,000 more than is taken at the company's Stratford-upon-Avon and London theatres. The balance comes from the British government.

Hall added that next year the company could earn some money for itself from the filming in colour three Shakespeare plays.

The films will be *Midsummer's Night Dream*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear*. This contract, Hall said, will provide enough money to keep the company at full strength with 140 actors. Hall said that Greek director Erosos Koun would produce *Romeo and Juliet* in Britain this year.

This is the beginning of a policy in which we hope that important world director will come to direct the company, Hall said.

ROLLING STONES

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, (AP).—The Rolling Stones received a noisy welcome at Kennedy airport Thursday on their arrival from London. About 60 teen-agers shrieked a welcome as the English entertainment troupe came out of customs.

Two of the teen-agers had handcuffs attached to their wrists, with open sections which they planned to attach to one of their idols or to their car. They were thwarted by police who pushed them behind barriers.

In a brief group interview, one of the entertainers said heavens

GATHER NO MOSS

no, when they were asked if they minded the hullabaloo. Why should we?

The entertainers said that they were unaware of any ban of their record, let's the night together, although a release said that such ban was in effect.

Asked if they had any trouble with the song and its lyrics in England, another replied in the negative, but added that there probably would be cabinet meeting about it.



The West German Radio Wind Instrument Quintet which will present a concert of works from Rössler, Mozart, Rossini, Bozza and Hindith in the Radio Afghanistan auditorium Thursday night at 8 P.M.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15, (Reuter).—A government committee recommended Thursday that abortions should be legalised in certain cases in India, where an estimated 1,000,000 women die early after unskilled, illegal abortions.

The committee recommended a report that abortions be permitted by law where continuous pregnancy involves serious risk to the mother's life. Abortions should also be allowed where pregnancy results from rape or when there is a substantial risk that child will suffer severe physical deformity.

TOKYO, Jan. 15, (DPA).—The Tokyo University's institute of space and aeronautical science announced Saturday it would launch 10 sounding rockets from Kagoshima rocket centre, southern Kyushu, between January 19 and February 10, Jiji Press reported. This will constitute the institute's sixth and final rocket firing test series for the current fiscal year 1966 ending next March 31.

ALGIERS, Jan. 15, (DPA).—A fourteen-strong delegation of Algerian organisations including the National Liberation front was flying to Moscow Saturday to attend the foundation there next Tuesday of an "Algerian-Soviet Friendship Association." There are no government representatives among the delegates.

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 15, (DPA).—Visiting West German Minister for Federal Affairs Carlo Schmid had a forty-minute conversation here Saturday with Pakistan's President Mohamed Ayub Khan. Earlier Saturday Professor Schmid called on Pakistan's Minister of Information and Broadcasting Khwaja Shahabuddin.

MOSCOW, Jan. 15, (DPA).—Up to 30 per cent of the staff of big Moscow enterprises were on sick leave Saturday because of a flu wave raging in the Soviet capital, official sources disclosed. The first cases of the disease caused by the B-1 virus group were reported from Central Asia last November.

TOKYO, Jan. 15, (DPA).—A top-level delegation of the nine-nation Association of West Shipbuilders will visit Japan in mid-April to promote cooperation with the Japanese shipbuilding industry, Jiji Press reported Saturday quoting sources close to the Shipbuilders Association of Japan.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 15, (Reuter).—Indonesian trade union leaders have joined in the chorus of criticism voiced against President Sukarno for shrugging off responsibility for Indonesia's attempted coup in 1965, radio Jakarta reported Saturday.

The radio, heard here, quoted leaders of the Indonesian Moslem trade union federation as saying that President Sukarno was to blame for the economic and moral decline of the nation. They said President Sukarno could not shirk responsibility for the coup attempt because he held supreme authority in Indonesia when it took place.

ROME, Jan. 15, (AP).—Actress Sophia Loren was reported deeply saddened but in "absolutely satisfactory" condition Saturday after the loss of the baby she had been expecting in May.

He husband, film producer Carlo Ponti, again spent the night with her at the clinic where she suffered a miscarriage Thursday night.

Newspapers reported that doctors said, with proper care, Miss Loren still should be able to have a baby.

FRENCH CLUB
ON JANUARY 19, FROM 8:30 p.m. AT THE FRENCH CLUB

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WITH THE ELECTION OF A KING AND A QUEEN.
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WIR WERDEN EINEN KOENIG UND EINE KOENIGEN WAEHLEN. RESERVIEREN SIE IHRE PLATZTE BEI 23.295 MORGENS VON 8 BIS 13 UHR

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American colour cinemascope film in Farsi.

THE TEN GLADIATORS

PARK CINEMA:
At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. Combined Italian and French colour cinemascope film in Farsi.

BAHIA

KABUL CINEMA
At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
Italian colour film.

DAMASCUS THIEF

LUNA-13 INVESTIGATES

Contd. from page 2
surface were taken with the help of Luna-13.

Unlike the devices in Luna-9, Luna-13 did not register gamma-rays, but recorded only the charged corpuscles in the cosmic rays and helped to determine the reflectivity quality of the lunar surface as regards cosmic rays. It transpired that the lunar surface "reflects" only 25 per cent of the particles falling on it from outer space. This happens because cosmic rays have particles of substantial energy.

When such particles pass through lunar matter, secondary particles are formed which get a part of the energy of the initial particles. Some of the secondary particles move in directions which are at a substantial angle to the direction of movement of the initial particles.

Thus, under the influence of cosmic rays, the Moon, so to say, emits light irradiating particles of substantial energy. However, measurements show that the general inten-

sity of high energy particles on the Moon, with the quite state of the Sun, is not great.

There are no doubts now that actually space vehicles can supply information which makes it possible to solve in a new way such very important scientific problems as the origin of the solar system, the appearance and development of life on other planets and the internal structure of celestial bodies.

In this respect the attention given to the Moon is explained not only by the fact that it is the celestial body closest to us (and consequently, the most convenient for various experiments), but also by the fact that, as to a whole number of characteristic features, our natural satellite is typical of a group of celestial bodies of the solar system.

Thus, the new investigations of the Moon are an important stage on the road of the further unravelling of the mysteries of outer space.

(Pravda)

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Experienced secretary, fluent in English, typing and shorthand essential. Post available immediately. Afghan by nationality or marriage preferred. Apply United Nations, Post Box 5, Kabul or telephone 22343.

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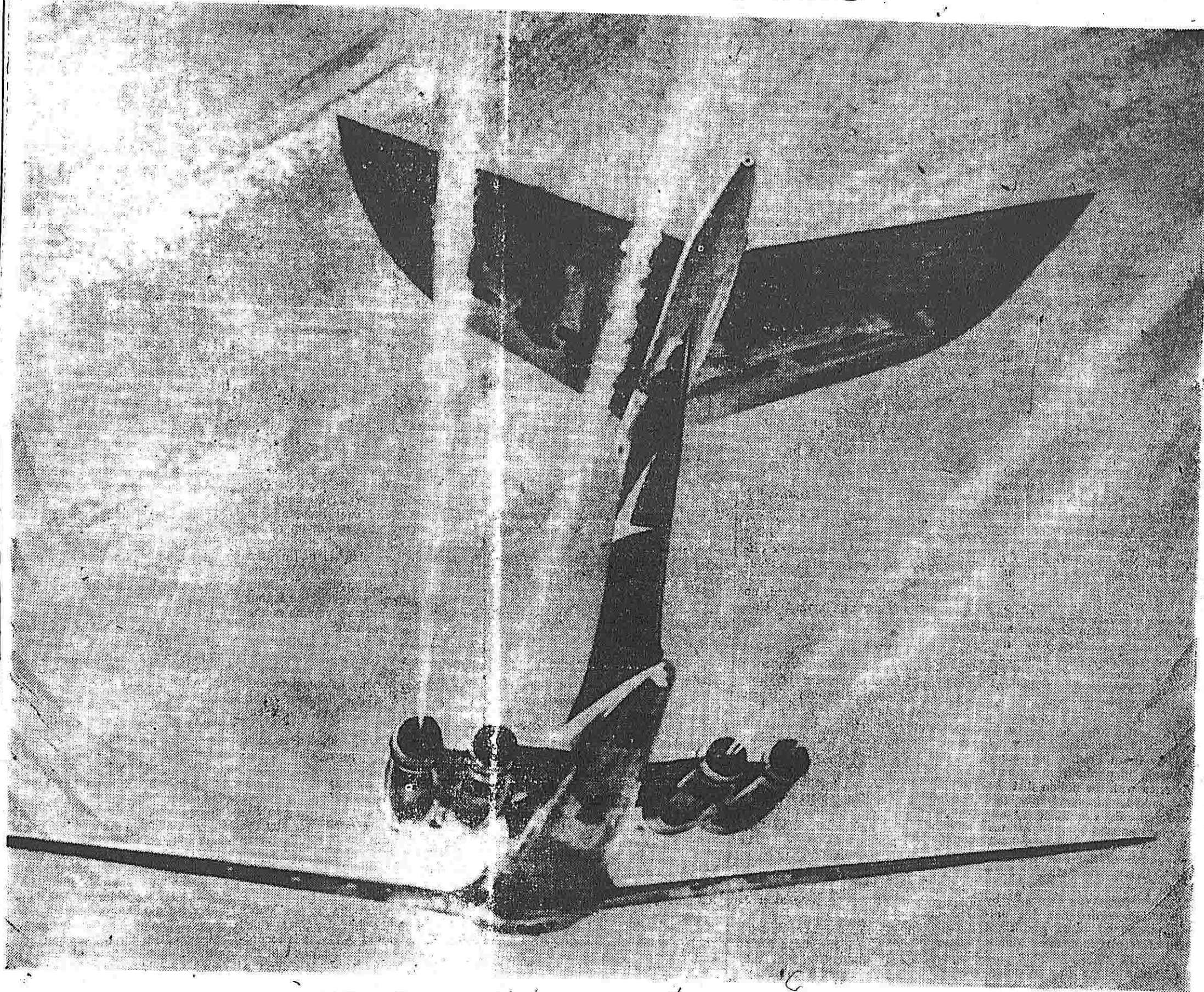
In a concert of works from Roessler,

Mozart, Rossini, Bozza, and Hindemith

8 P.M. Thursday, January 19, 1967

Radio Afghanistan Auditorium

WORLD BEATING



WORLD COVERING



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BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION WITH AIR-INDIA AND QANTAS